SOME NEW BOOKS.

Lady Holland in Spain. When the Earl of ILCHESTER edited the two volumes of Lady Holland's Jourof her two visits to Spain. He now fills that gap by giving us The Spanish Journal of Elizabeth Lady Holland form, accompanied by a frontispiece repreduced from Romney's portrait of the lady as a "Virgin of the Sun" and by a map which shows the route through Spain taken by the Hollands on their two trips. In his preface he also furnishes a curious account of Lady Holland's clever plot for retaining possession of her daughter Harriet, by her first husband, Sir Godfrey Webster, and balking the father of it. It included a sham funeral, effected with a guitar case as a coffin, and the whole melodramatic affair may presumably be accepted as genuine, since this particular story is derived from a paper in Lady Holland's own handwriting, which gives details differing somewhat from the previously recognized version.

The Hollands made two long journeys in Spain at a date when the native manners and customs still retained their full flavor of inconvenience and originality, and the second trip, in 1808-09, took place at an planation of the practical absence of all exciting crisis of the Peninsular War. It was Lady Holland's daily habit to jot down | dors and merchants are the only foreignher observations, comments, adventures ers who travel, and they go to their des- maries of events and impressions, which and anecdotes, and this is the record, condensed, corrected as to punctuation and upon business or duty, either to their ment. On the trip to Burgos and modernized as to spelling, which the editor offers us.

1.

There were seven or eight, not including the indispensable servants, in the Holland party which entered Spain on the first journey early in November, 1802. Duke of Alcudia, the favorite of Queen Maria Luisa and her brainless husband, their innumerable Spanish friends. ister of the State in 1792, and when peace XVI,'s death, he acquired that title. The brought about Godoy's fall in 1798. But he appears never to have lost the conrecognized neither law nor justice. This first journey, we may remark, was underraken for the benefit of the Hollands eldest son, Charles, whose continual illprompting the doctors to advise a winter 1805, and presumably effected its object in spite of the hardships of travel in a country where evidently travellers were not expected. The Holland party crossed the border

from France near the village of Perthus on November 7, 1802, and the first time Lady Holland attempted to walk out and view the surroundings at Mataro she discovered the almost incredible derision and scorn with which a woman is treated who does not conform to the Spanish mode of dressing. A few more experiences of this sort decided her to equip herself with the particular sort of skirt called the basquiña and the mantilla which Spanish sense of propriety demanded Thus arrayed she roamed at her pleasure, apparently, except that on one occasion she was barred from a church by an ecclesiastic because her mantilla was not of solid, concealing cloth. The fruit of her observations and inquiries on the subject of that special uniform for women is summed up considerably later on in an explanation where with perfect seriousness she reveals the moral principle on which this sumptuary law is based. The Spanish women, she asserts, have no nally they are carefully watched and rigorously immured from love affairs in reality they exercise the most unlimited freedom in their goings and comings. shrouded in the basquina and mantilla. which screen them from espionage by effectually disguising all personal details and rendering all women equally unrecognizable. Evidently a sort of Arabian

Nights atmosphere prevailed. Barcelona was the first town where the party made any considerable stay. There a house had been hired for them with much difficulty, but the streets were so narrow. the houses so high, the projecting roofs so effectually excluded every ray of sunshine that remaining there with the delicate children was out of the question and they gladly accepted the offer of a villa at Sarria, about three miles from the town The distance was somewhat of an obstacle to social activity, but the Hollands were well introduced and energetic and managed to see most people, theatrical presentations and things worth their while The Prince of the Peace promptly enters on the scene. The Academy at Barcelona, says Lady Holland in describing the town. is a magnificent palace; it was used as such for the Prince of the Peace, who the nickname of the Caliph, at which all suspected in England. Armed with a lodged under it himself, his mistress and bow, obey and tremble. One day, during the Grand Inquisitor, a curious trio. The the sojourn of the Hollands a court was royal families were lodged in the custom being held and the ladies were in the nouses," she adds, all referring to a very recent visit during a long circular tour of apartment, to kiss hands; but in the centre the land made by the sovereigns, which of the room stood the Prince playing with seems to have still further disorganized the primitive accommodations usually not venture to pass. The Queen, imavailable. At a little later stage of their patient and surprised at the delay, begged journey, for example, the Hollands ar- the King to look, who, seeing the impedirived at a place where all the furniture had | ment, said laughing, "They won't pass the been removed from the inn to allow of Bonducani!" Another nickname was "El royal furniture being substituted for the Choricero," the sausage maker, from his great occasion; but when the royal furni- native province, Estramadura, which is ture had gone on its way no effort had been famous for its pigs. made to restore its predecessor, and the rooms were literally bare. Everywhere, tion of the man, his antechamber was too, it was their experience on arriving filled with all that was great and distinat an inn and inquiring what there was to guished and beautiful in the kingdom. eat to be teld, "What yourselves have and he was often bored by the servility brought"-this even at one "spacious and of their bearing toward him. He had princely fabric," where the stables would neither party, adherents nor a single forth. It would be interesting to know deliberate insolence to the Prince of the where they actually procured provisions. Asturias had rendered the latter so imwhich were uncommonly scarce on ac- placable an enemy that his prospects in count of the royal progress in some places, the next reign did not appear brilliant. but she fails to inform us. We are justi- Among the curious customs which Lady sisted on "feathered eggs."

admit her, and when she asked him how nals he deemed it best to omit the record an ignorant hypocrite," is the comment farce until more than ocular demonstratus. The resources of the country are whereafter there was dancing and supper, (Longmans, Green & Co.) in a compact omitted to make any offering to Nuestra wish to eat?" until the corpse was interred; only convent that had pleaded poverty never know the luxury of one. Her ex- aloud over it. preparation for travellers is that Ambassa-The destinies of that country were at the stool to a spit. Happily, the Hollands courtier, the second in his Cardinal's hat time again in the hands of Manuel Godoy, were often lodged in palaces and villas and robes, the third as a corpse. There a

Charles IV. Godoy, best known as the In Valencia Lady Holland records her be true. The Duke had secretly obtained Prince of the Peace, had become Chief Min-first encounter with a sort of alliance to from Rome the hat in order to secure was signed in 1795, ending the disastrous which she ascribes the degeneracy of the might ensue after Felipe III 's death. His with France which followed Louis grandees, it having prevailed from gener- apprehensions were justified, as an officer ation to generation: the Captain-General, of justice entered his house at Valladolid results of the alliance with regicide France with whom they dined, was married to his with a royal order to seize his person. and the war with England which ensued own niece, being her father's eldest The Duke assembled the clergy and aroused the indignation of the nation and brother. In this particular case she notes seated himself in his sacerdotal habit at fidence of the King, and Lady Holland's nished inexhaustible amusement to our senger upon entering was asked by the fournal contains many staggering proofs travellers, though with three prompters Cardinal: of his almost unlimited power, which in full view, talking louder than the act- founded at the sight of so much clerical nesses had become cause of serious alarm, tions, there were curiosities. For exam- compelled to refund much of his wealth. ple, the chief character in one, founded on in a foreign climate. It lasted until March. an English story, was Lord Roastbeef, a moved on to Portugal, where our chroni-Holland, but she went to several, to study and enthusiasm inspired by an auto da fé. are inflicting. Lady Holland, while expressing disgust

> it comes to the question of the famous notable persons and situations which illu-Prince of the Peace he declares that it is minate the whole Spanish subject impossible to ascertain the absolute truth of his influence over the Queen. He neglected her, insulted her, possessed himself of the King's confidence independently of her; but when hard pressed after the Hollands left Spain she supported him. One day the King. noticed lately and wondered how Mallo At the very time when one of the grandees family had held for 500 years, on the not grant of State lands was illegal, the Prince of the Peace was receiving vast new grants of State lands in a manner indubitably illegal. The people of Madrid had nicknamed the Prince "El Bonducani," outer chamber approaching the Queen's the Queen's little dog and the ladies did

Notwithstanding the general detestaccommodate 600 mules, horses and so friend on whom he could rely; and his is that of favoring royal brides, Queens

pointed out to her as her future abode. he liked so high a situation, he turned up Besides serving the whole royal family on made any sacrifice whatever. There is Honey Bees were here hived and here the the whites of his eyes and said he lived their knees with food and drink and dressmeaning in heaven. "He appeared to be waiting were supposed to keep up the enemies. The houses are shut against ribbons about the necks of new Bees. the lady makes on this stencil plate utter- tion forced plain facts upon them. Even ance. The King and Queen had been up after the King's death the high official not long before, and had intentionally continued to inquire. "Does not the King Senora de Montserrate, as that was the whereupon, breaking his wand of office. he exclaimed with surprise: "Is the King and did not assist the King in the late dead?" A few graphic anecdotes of this thusiast for their cause, but I as well as Though the Honey Bees were sworn war. In Tarragona a whole gang of sort do more than volumes of description all the world, at least the English world, to love pleasure and dancing, the Queen beggars followed the Hollands through to conjure up a picture of the divine right the Bishop's palace as readily as they of sovereigns and all that that implies, as would have done had they remained in well as an ideal of the land. As to that have been deceived. galley slaves working on the jetty, all ways thought before that nothing was are all delighted. Sincerely so, Mais à dressed in green, which had been a living more pedantic than to say "Don Quijote" chain in former times as the color most could not be relished out of the original. offensive to the Moors, who revered it and But nothing is so true, and to the asserreserved it for their sovereigns and for tion must be added that it cannot be comthose who called themselves the Prophet's pletely so unless the reader knows the cousins. Further on they had to engage people of Spain and all their ways, dwell-an escort of soldiers; and in describing ings and speech. In English she had the hardy young men who ran alongside thought it a flat, burlesque work; by the their mules she remarks that they never time she had been in the land a year she undress, and it is a figurative expression, deemed it without exception much the to say an honest Spaniard dies in his bed, most amusing production of human art, as she believes that there are many who and she cannot refrain from laughing

Lady Holland had a couple of severe illnesses during her stay in Spain, but she tries to fill up the gaps in her diary by sumtination. Natives are generally bound display just appreciation and fair judgestates (which is rare) or to their rela- dolid they stopped at the Duke of Infantions; therefore they do not feel the want tado's magnificent palace at Lerma, afof a house to lodge in or an equipage to terward destroyed by the French, where convey them. Accordingly the traveller they were received and entertained in who arrives for a couple of months in a great state by the Duke's officials. In the town must incur the same expense as if Collegiate Church attached to it they were he were to remain ten years, hire and buy shown three portraits of the Duke of the furniture of a house from a joint Lerma, the first as a gallant knight and of the most magnificent description by canon told them an anecdote which, Lady Holland declares, appears too dramatic to which the Spanish are partial, and to himself from the consequences which the result of a curious sort on the children, the top of the room, placing the papal Here, as everywhere the theatre fur- bull on a table before him. The mes-Conors, who scorned to learn their parts prop-erly, there were difficulties. They found "Only to serve your Excellency." Upon the Spanish plays the best, though among which the Duke replied: "Farewell," and them as well as among the foreign select there ended the arrest. He was, however, In December, 1804, the Holland party pathetic part; and when his lady made cler was unfavorably impressed by the tender appeals to his fine feelings, she ad-dressed him: "Oh, Rossbif?" In Madrid She found the Portuguese universally they saw "Macbeth," in which Lady Mac- clumsy in their persons and coarse, not beth was represented as having a son 6 to say downright ugly, in their features. years old, introduced for no other purpose while rude curiosity took the place of the than to enable her to run upon the stage stately Spanish reserve and civility which with bloody hands, fresh from murdering is never mean. Eventually they sailed him in his bed. Bullfights horrified Lady on thirteen hours notice, considerably sooner than they had expected. Lord the people. Her comment is that she could Holland was anxious to attend the debate easily comprehend the eagerness on the Catholic question, and the only surely available packet was despatched where passion is aroused against the hard-lahead of time to convey to England the ened infidel or stubborn heretic who either news that the French had broken out of will not see the truth or has lapsed from it; Brest harbor. After an exciting voyage. where revenge is gratified while torments diversified by bad weather, pursuit by an enemy's ship, and even by a large vessel with black studding sails, they at the dissoluteness of the Spanish women. landed safely in Falmouth harbor. In a showed herself by no means rigorous in sort of descriptive catalogue appended associating with the great ladies, whose to the journal Lady Holland furnishes chronique scandaleuse she records. When vividly illustrative summaries of many

During the three years which passed by unpopularity or by French interference, and before they made their second journey, 1808-09, many events of importance had the Queen and the Prince of the Peace taken place in that country and in Portupalace of Aranjuez when Mallo, a favorite land and Spain early in 1805. The Prince on whom the Queen had lavished immense of the Peace, although nominally in by Junot in 1807 with a large force of nherited from a relative in Las Indias been forced to take refuge across the (Mallo being an American). "No no ocean in Brazil. Napoleon had given the replied the Prince of the Peace, "he is crown of Spain to his brother Joseph. supplied by an ugly old woman without after the abdication of the Spanish Bourteeth or agreement, who has lately fallen in love with him." Whereupon the King with the Spanish emissaries during their laughed heartily, and the Queen was forced to add a smile. Nevertheless, the Prince's influence seemed unbounded, compatriots would have eradicated any fears which might have arisen regarding was being deprived of estates which his the advisability of attempting the journey at such a time and the probable difficultie wholly certain ground that the original of travel. It was not then known that Napoleon was straining every nerve to revenge the recent checks sustained by his arms in the peninsula, and many months elapsed before the real numbers of the French troops in Spain were even permit from the First Lord of the Admiralty to go in any King's ship, the Holland party (all adults this time, twelve persons in all, including two maids and five menservants, designed to be conveyed in only two carriages) embarked at Falmouth on the Amazon, and reached Corunna early in November.

> The whole of this part of the journal is filled with reports from military commanders. accounts of movements of military situation in general. Lord Holland's sympathy with Spain was well known, and they were in the way of receiving much information not available with other accounts of the period. Lady plains of hardships or notes town illuminative anecdotes. Quotation from her journal is difficult to the point of impossibility during this journey, which was pursued through Portugal to Madrid and back again, as no ship was available to carry them to England from southern Spain.

is not a Spaniard who does not skulk and have been grossly deceived. When we been grossly deceived. When we meet I will convince you that you to social scandal. It is said here: "Never meet I will convince you that you too social scandal. It is said here:

The Queen of the Honey Bees,

quoi bon?

A beautiful and hospitable house, full of a frankly intellectual and literary atmosphere; a rich sufficiency of conversation and letters, all of it strictly in the classical manner and not a little laborious and stilted though quite gay; an overpowering impression of a thorough acquaintance with the figures of Greek and Roman mythology and of a willingness to mention them; a recognition too of medieval romance and chivalry, signified by the organization of a select part of the bewigged and bedizened fine company, with their snuffboxes and smelling bottles, into a chapter called the Order of the Honey Bee, in rule over it a small Duchess known as the Queen Bee waving a golden sceptre and sitting on a throne under a canopy of blue velvet enlivened with bees and silver spangles-this impressive French picture of the eighteenth century is one of many set before us by Gen. DE PIÉPAPE in his full and conscientious work. A Princess of Strategy: the Life of Anne Louise Benedicte de Bourbon-Condé, Duchesse du Maine, translated by Mr. J. LEWIS MAY (John Lane Company). This princess had a long life, which was marked by a persistent if not always important activity. We cannot follow all of it, but we may give some

indication of what it was like. Louise Bénédicte was the great Condé's granddaughter and was born in 1676. Like her father and like all the children borne by her not too stately mother, Anne of Bavaria, she was undersized. Her grandfather used to complain. "At this rate," he would declare, "the members of our family will grow smaller and smaller until they come to nothing at She was fair haired and blue eyed. graceful, animated, with a face full of eager expression but not marked by any regularity of features. Her manner was disdainful, her temper not always of the sweetest. In speaking of her intellectual acquirements this biographer says: "She herself time to digest their substance, so that while she thus acquired a mass of superficial. However, it permitted her o display a passing acquaintance with almost any subject and to dabble in all kinds of literature. What more could a woman ask-princess though she werewho wanted to shine as an 'intellectual' youthful person was married to the Duke le Montespan.

The Duke had a club foot, which caused him to limp slightly, but he was handsome. with a refined, oval face that recalled the leans became Regent. Her inability to beauty of his mother. He was a scholar and a Christian. Mme. de Maintenon used to excuse his modest reserve by say- throw the Regent and to set up the King ing that he was too good ever to make a of Spain in his place," with her husband noise in the world, and this biographer as a sort of Viceroy. Her literary and adds that he was indeed an upright man, social salon was interrupted by a period whose whole life was to be one of moral of political activity. In this she was alsuffering. Of the seventy-one maxims together absorbed, and the result was of which he was the author several are distressingly unfortunate for her. The of the way corners of Cathay, some of quoted here: "We very commonly find German mother of the Regent wrote at fault with those whom we feel incapable the beginning of these agitations: "Peoof imitating." preserving our humility is to feel our- of Maine. Some say she beat her husselves liable to all the evils which overtake band and smashed her mirrors and any pages the reader finds described, someour neighbors." "One cannot too soon other breakable things she could be her discontinuous times in delightful detail, the various steps "What you do not want done to yourself our neighbors." "One cannot too soon other breakable things she could lay her times in delightful detail, the various steps the Queen and the Prince of the Peace taken place in that country and in Portu-were standing on the balcony of the gal. War had broken out between Eng-strong a desirate becomes nor have too strong a desire to become an upright man." utter a word, but simply wept." The biographer in mentioning the Regent's she wrote: "The little midget protests active, even revolutionary, progress. In famous mother, who objected to the match, that she has more courage than her hussums, drove by in a splendid carriage.
sums, drove by in a splendid carriage.
The King exclaimed that he had often
The King exclaimed that he had often

Sandson Portugal had been occupied ungainly and vindictive German Frau."

In a splendid carriage that he had often

Sandson Portugal had been occupied ungainly and vindictive German Frau." but he himself wonders whether the Regent with her own hand, that she will found means for such expenses. The by suno in 1867 with a large torce of Queen remarked that she concluded he had French troops, and the royal family had any inkling of the control of th any inkling of the sort of wasps' nest the Duchess was not quiet. Certainly into which he was thrusting himself.

> restraint there for her. Eighteen months plained, "Frison," he wrote, "is not after their marriage she persuaded her where they ought to put me. I ought to ciation to march hand in hand in all that make Christian teaching eclectic, much for a time in the Château de Clagny, which allowing myself to be led like this by my Mme, de Montespan had put at her son's | vife." into an octagonal basin built by Colbert. to others. That they were not always bling substance of the Great Cascade, enaffairs is quite natural. But it is of inter- which, after shooting heavenward in the est to compare the data here furnished form of a graceful fountain a distance of seventy feet, it passed into the Great Canal, Holland no longer records customs, com- where we must leave it, since the account does not say what it did further.

Coysevox the sculptor beautified the

self, there is not one province that has bled her literary and social parties. The went to Dieppe and saw the sea. She fourth of these are fascinating window but one town in Spain that has shown an Queen Bee sat on her throne and waved withheld from us; we are roving about with everybody in fancy dress. Night the country in search of Quixotic adven- and Aurora and Early Dawn looked down tures to save our own honor, while there upon a gay and queer picture, and all went merry as a marriage bell, except shrink within himself at the very name that the expense was enormous and that of Frenchman. * * * I have been anen- the Duke was not always happy.

We march to-night did she tolerate any doubtful behavior the streets; and in the port they found in general Lady Holland says she had alsociety regarded sexual purity as a mere convention, her own conduct was never unbecoming." Sceaux was, however, the seat of much political scandal. The title which the Duchess engaged. Some of homely fact, was a much more interesting sired to have inscribed on stone in his them were seditious, and there was punishment for them. Upon these intrigues we cannot dwell. The relation of them here is interesting, but they were exceedingly complicated, and after all, they did not result in anything very tremendous so far as the chief characters were concerned. We may note that the Duchess was an extremely busy person. She set up two theatres, one at Sceaux and one Clagny, in which she herself was one of the two chief performers. Contemporary accounts do not praise her talents as an actress. The plays were, however, magnificently staged, and the cost of them is not to be doubted. We read of the Duke's going to his mother-in-law now and then and complaining of his wife's extravagance. The unassertive Princess from Bavaria was not qualified help him. It was not easy to face the Duchess. The high and mighty airs of that physically diminutive lady, we are ston & Co.; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott very sorry plight indeed.

We may glance at the Duchess's own troubles when she was near 40. She found herself unable to sleep. She made her gifted companion and secretary. de Launay, read to her from midnight till dawn. She was consumed by a fever for intellectual novelties for her salon, her court, her Honey Bee entertainments. "Verses, more verses!" was her cry. "More verses, or I shall expire!" Happily the Abbé de Vaubrun appeared upon the scene. His gifts were such that the Duchess called him sublimely frivolous. He and Mile. Launay put their heads together and invented an extraordinary effect for the delectation of the Honey Bees. In the midst of a dance a mysterious figure appeared. It was robed in black gauze spangled with silver stars, and was Night coming to thank the Duchess for utilizing was an omnivorous reader, devouring brilliantly the hours after sunset. Someher authors wholesale, but without giving body handed to the Duchess a pretty lantern garlanded with "dusky blooms (the kind not specified), while Mlle information that was almost encyclo- de Launay in the background sang a pedic in its range, her knowledge was very nocturne. This was a renewal of life for the Duckess and the Honey It was an immense success and was the origin of the Grandes Nuits, those fairyland representations in which there were torches and dances and songs and recitations and allegories showing Venus and a 'bel-esprit'?" In 1692 this still very looking for her lost girdle at Sceaux (and finding it) and Greenland sending conof Maine, son of Louis XIV, and Mme. gratulations to the Duchess for her ab-

horrence of the sun. The Duchess was quite upset when King Louis XIV, died and when Philip of Orsleep was greater than ever. She talked revolution. "It was her dream to overans of ple give various accounts of the Duchess she did smash mirrors and other break The young Duchess did not like life at ables. In the end the Duke was shut up the King's court. There was too much as well as the Duchess. The Duke comspouse to leave Versailles. They dwelt be stripped and put in a straitjacket for

disposal. This was a fine place, with a The faithful secretary, Mile, de Laugallery of pictures and a park and a game nav. was aroused from sleep and taken preserve and an ornamental lake. It to the Bastille. Soldiers apprehended was, however, too near the King, and the the Duchess when she was in bed. Duchess gave it up presently. We find Two hired carriages stood at the door the pair at last established in an abode waiting for her. She was nearly suffowhich was entirely to her liking. The cated with indignation, we read, when huge Château of Sceaux was set in two she caught sight of them. "Hackney hundred acres of ground, enclosed by a coaches for a Condé!" she exclaimed wall. Built in 1597, it was later made "Faugh!" She was carried off to the beautiful in the manner of beauty that is castle of Dijon, where she was kept under exhibited at Versailles. Le Nôtre, Col- stric surveillance, though her physician bert, Claude Pervault, Gilardoni, Le Brun, and her dentist were allowed to attend Coysevox. La Guespière-these are some her. From Dijon, not an inspiring place, of the names associated with the con- she was removed to Chalon. The severity struction and adornment of the place, of her detention was gradually relaxed, A ditch was made into a canal modelled and at the end of a year she was set free. upon the one at Versailles. Ten thou- She had written in the most humble spirit far in her aggressiveness. sand cubic metres of earth were excav- to the Regent, naming all ner associates ated and piled up to make flower beds and in the conspiracy. She reestablished terraces. Monumental aqueducts con-veyed drinking water from afar, and this aspects, but venturing upon politics no toggery and sets out to see or shoot some roops and discussions of the political and water, after being raised by artificial more. The Duke was liberated at the means to a great height, was discharged same time. He was, however, as the travel into remote sections of the empire burnt child that dreads the fire. He re- and inclination and his like minded wife Water issued from urns after coming from fused to go back to Sceaux and to the assented thereto. So circumstantial is he a grotto, and having served as the tum- Duchess. At length he went back. A that at your fireside you easily make our able accurately to diagnose the state of tered a lake measuring ten acres, from and he died in his wife's arms as he was the passage of the worst of the Yangise entering upon his sixty-seventh year.

youthful in appearance and still willing tous cliffs at a point where he can neither to delight the eyes of well disposed observers. She bestowed great attention for al fall to the depths below. Again, upon her dress. She seems to have been you hear the stirring cry of "Ta, park with many statues; he also caused partial to ecclesiastics, particularly Car- Kill Kill when it seems as if Mr. Little's to be "graven on stone and marble the dinals. Her letters to Lamotte, the dis- life was not worth hoping for, though 'motifs' of the Great Cascade." It would tinguished Academician, who was afflicted singularly enough his usually good Chibe inexcusable not to mention the walk with the gout and blind, were playful and nese is a misprint for "sha, sha!" or else fied in assuming that they may have expe- Holland notes—and she declares that noth- But part of a letter to Lord Holland from Pintades and the Balustrade du Gladia- day would permit. In fairness it must rienced the fate of a French writer at a ing is more hopeless than any attempt in General Lord Paget, afterward first Mar-Colbert. La Guespiere, architect to the were not less sprightly. There must have giving the opinion of some among the Duke of Würtemberg, built the menagerie. been great intellectual satisfaction in this On their way to Valencia the Hollands and Princesses of the Asturias with an British commanders. "I am in a violent But after all it is likely that the Pavilion epistolary interchange. One evening she visited Montserrat, and climbed the inside view of the mausoleum on their rage with you," he writes. "You are the of Aurora was the most famous object beheld the venerable Marquis of Saintevisited Montserrat, and climbed the mountain to view the convex. It is made view of the mausoleum on their mountain to view the convex. It is made view of the mausoleum on their mountain to view the convex. It is made view of the mausoleum on their mountain to view the convex. It is made view of the mausoleum on their mountain to view the convex. It is made view of the mausoleum on their mountain to view the convex. It is made view of the mausoleum on their mountain to view the convex. It is made view of the mausoleum on their mountain to view the convex. The proposed of a carried to their last nuche for ver. Lady Holland contrived to penetrate to their last nuche for ver. Lady Holland contrived to penetrate to their last nuche for ver. Lady Holland contrived to penetrate to their last nuche for ver. Lady Holland contrived to penetrate to their last nuche for ver. Lady Holland contrived to penetrate to their last nuche for ver. Lady Holland contrived to penetrate to their last nuche for ver. Lady Holland contrived to penetrate to their last nuche for ver. Lady Holland contrived to penetrate to their last nuche for ver. Lady Holland contrived to penetrate to their last nuche for ver. Lady Holland contrived to penetrate to their last nuche for ver. Lady Holland contrived to penetrate to their last nuche contrived to penetrate and the contrived to penetrate to their last nuche contrived to penetrate man alive. You talk to a greated of send who, knowing your enthusiasm for the sacrous different sort of seene, when the held the venerable Marquis of Sainter in a density in the theory in the held the venerable Marquis of Sainter was 9) years old. She finguise of the fact of the vall where the state of this country, and all almost such a part of the disparsation of the same of the penetrate in the entired by the needs of the sacrous distriction of the same of the penetrate in the entired by t

wrote about it in her customary manner, not neglecting the classics. in hopes of being exalted to a higher one, ing the King like valets, the grandees in atom of energy. We are treated like her sceptre and hung medals with yellow what trials have I endured since I left my village! It has been like passing from human interest. It is "Plot and Counter. the Golden to the Iron Age. Instead of plot," however, that presents the greatest my shepherdess's pipe, my tuneful reed proof of Mr. Little's Orientalization to which I have been long accustomed, I have in my ears the din of drums and the national life, even though the trumpets. Instead of the peaceful dances is not as interesting as it might well be of our rustic swains beneath the shadow! Part IV., on religion and phil of the elms there is offered to me the spectacle of bursting bombshells and battling frigates. Finally, instead of coronals the first, "In a Buddhist Monastery," hi of flowers, of garlands and ditties sung friend R. in my honor, I am saluted with the noise of booming cannon." She spoke of erance, those lines are the expression Neptune and his brood, of Proteus and obviously of a reflective and philosophica the Tritons. To the end she wrote in mind, a mind which had arrived at conthis style. It must be said that her clusions by observation and through enemy, the German mother of the Regent. knowledge, and singularly qualified there who never ceased to love sauerkraut and fore to compose such a legend-I had alof this book indicates the intrigues in who was bold to dwell frankly upon that most written epitaph as the abbot de-

> writer. As she grew still older the Duchess dieted upon chicken. Her appetite was irregular, and her cook was required to have a chicken constantly upon the spit subject to her call. On one occasion six chickens were roasted, one after the other. before she was ready for her dinner. She digious quantity of rouge. She died at the age of 77, and there was no Conde after her who made the name at all il-

Fifty Years in China.

Surfeited with volumes about China and other parts of the far East, the public needs to be convinced that a new book on the subject is very well worth while before mous work Gleanings from Fifty Years in China (London: Sampson, Low, Martold here, often upset the household and & Co.) is a varied story by a man who for sometimes put her luckless husband in a half a century crossed and recrossed the Chinese Empire as merchant, promoter litterateur and mediator between the Chinese and the Occident. Mr. Little's previous writings proclaim the man. His "Through the Yangtse Gorges, "Mount Omi and Beyond," "Across Yun-nan," and especially "The Far East" received the discriminating approval of authorities on China. The present volume is in large part a reprint by his widow the companion of his extended journeyings, of articles in the Nineteenth Century Fortnightly Review, Asiatic Quarterly Geographical Journal, Speciator and other important periodicals.

Born and receiving his early education in London, at the age of fourteen Archibald Little was sent to Berlin, where he not only mastered German but acquired those methodical and close habits of observation which mark all his writings. He went to China in 1859 as a tea taster of a German firm. Interruptions to trade caused by the Taiping rebellion gave the boy the opportunity to travelthrough member of another firm. As his "preferred amusement" was vachting, a cognate work was that of being the pioneer in steam navigation in the winter beween Hankow and Ichang, the last port below the famous gorges of the Yangtse River. His daring and faith in British exploitation of the great province of Szechuan gave him the nerve to run the first steamer through the destructive rapids of the Yangtse, thus adding immensely to the safety and comfort of future travellers to China's remote west. His keen eye saw the value of the "best coal mine in the world after Cardiff," and his enterprise secured for him the right of working it for a time until the Government saw its value and through faithless obstruction brought his work to an end But it helped set the English exploiter at his later occupation of visiting many out which are well described in this volume.

From one point of view Mrs. Little might

Half a

Century of Chinese Evolution," for in these Again and entrance upon the present stage of appeal to the author. His general con-Part I., which deals with trade and polilarge in his vision. Yet what he said long ago about British trade with China is still suggestive to American aspirants for comto the interest of the American Asiatic Association and the British China Asso-Russian Bear on the north. For such adsition, as the curtain lecture to America which he delivers in the chapter "Ex Oriente Lax' well shows. The United states cannot "long hesitate in deciding whose policy in Asia best promotes her interests." All this was worth saying eleven years ago, but it sounds a bit odd to-day. As for the partition of China, so open a question after the coup d'état of 1898, Mr. Little held that in climate, resources and population she was worth a dhism and Christianity in particular.

dozen Africas to British trade and hence But such criticism borders on the captious. The volume is what it claims to be. was worth fighting for if Russia went too In Part II. the romance of Chinese travel

is made vivid in the eyes. The author is at his best when he puts on his vacation thing. His business made it important to cancer appeared in his handsome face the junk in the most critical moment of rapids; and a little later you see the au-In her fiftieth year the Duchess was still thor halted in his walk along the precipiadvance nor retreat without danger of a is mistranslated. He comes out unhur save on one or two occasions, and you "The Dangers of the Upper Yangtse" and imagine yourself with Mr. Little's aid in those scenes of grandeur and peril

at which you stand and look in upon the vie intime of Chinese life and concelt. "Ah! Grotesque in parte, they are all of genuine has succeeded admirably in entering into contains three chapters which have no heretofore been published. Concerning S. Gundry has this to say Inspired by high thought and large tol.

tion.

The chapters on "Missionaries" and "Confucianism" still further reveal the breadth and nature of Mr. Little's religious views. Like most men whose aims in China are largely commercial and political, he criticises the missionary. He spent hours at her toilet, and used a pro- cites the official claim that the spread of anti-foreign sentiment was due to sudden and enormous increase in missionary activity in the 'sos and subsequently, and adds that "as trade increased, so did mission establishments, and unfortunately, it must be said, without any reflections upon the missionaries personally, the were carried on in a trading spirit." is also far from a sober estimate of both Catholic and Protestant missionaries reading it. ARCHIBALD LITTLE's posthu- when he describes them as competing with one another as "to who shall show the most business and be able to report home the best results." His quotation from a Jesuit priest of the sentence, "Here is a fine temple, dedicated to I know not what devil!" is hardly typical of either Catholic The selling of Old Testa of Protestant. ments is not so "broadcast" as he seems to think, as the statistics of the British and Foreign and American Bible societies would prove; but even if they were widely sold and even though they are boldly proclaimed to be "our ethics" it would hardly follow that the missionaries were for that reason responsible for the conduct toward the Chinese of unrighteous Western Gov. ernments. It is a surprise to learn that as merchants are debarred from acquiring Chinese territory outside treaty ports "we have instances of foreign merchants owning land and mines in China under the cover of their being missionary prem-In making so serious a charge as that Mr. Little ought to have named the missionaries who would do so unethical a thing.

monastery as a record of their conversa-

However, Mr. Little is right in emphasizing a point which he himself was so scrupulous about, namely, the importance of seeing things as the Chinese view them the region which the rebels then occu- and appreciating their rights in moral Soon afterward he became a as well as political matters.* Too man missionaries are open to his criticism that the idea of "making tabula rasa of the old religions is a totally mistaken one." Notwithstanding the points which he makes against the missionaries, his final estimate of them is this: "Those of us who have lived in the interior are indebted to the missionaries for so much that the benefits the latter render their fellow countrymen would themselves seem to justify their self-chosen exile; while we know and can testify that every good work that has been started during the last fifty years for the advancement of the Chinese people has been originated and for the most part has been carried out by missionaries. His reference to the Christian Literature Society is especially generous

Mr. Little is very appreciative of Con-

fucius and Mencius-he did not flourish

"nearly 300 years subsequent to Confucius"

though unless he did so undergroundand his brief summary of their doctrines is worth reading. The Sage's noble life clusion is thus formulated: "Our contention is that Confucius was a great moral tics. Mr. Little tells us of the value of reformer and a thoroughly earnest good China to Great Britain, which always looms | man according to his lights and that thus he may be called 'inspired' as much as any other great leader and teacher of humanity; and farther, that in order to mercial outlets; and it is as true to-day as Christianize the Confucian nations we when he wrote the words that it is equally must build upon Confucius and cannot in surety nor usefully call attention to his shortcomings. We must in short makes for the safety and furtherance of as Christ Himself taught, if it is to gain Occidental trade in China. Mr. Little the suffrages of thoughtful and sincere also looked longingly toward the unoccu- men either in China or Japan." Later, pied fields of Tibet, anxiously toward the in a diatribe directed against certain missionaries who indulge in invective against vocates of Russia as Vladimir Holmstrem he has little but suspicion or actual opponeedful reform of evil lives, with not a reference to Buddhism, Christianity or any other what we would call rival religion. other what we would call rival religion. To refer to such in a disrespectful way would be absolutely opposed to the spirit of true Confucian teaching." Evidently Mr. Little never heard these preachers expound, as the old official instructions had a them do, the Seventh Section of the bade them do, the Seventh Section of the "Sacred Edict," Confucianism's modern canon, in which Confucianists are warned against absurd heterdox doctrines, Bud-

the gleanings of a long life spent among a great people for whom he and Mrs. Little unstintingly gave much of their time and effort in the unselfish endeavor to elevate the nation. The volume is historically valuable. uable, helpfully interpretative, polit cally

FIRST FORM OF THE PEN. It Was the Chinese Hair Brush and It is Still in Use.

illuminating and generally interesting

From the Chicago Tribune. In any large city of this country in the same block, possibly in the same building can be found in use to-day the first type of pen and the latest. A fine hair boust was the first instrument writing purposes. man of to-day marks his tickets and b his accounts with a camel's in ink. Next door probably is a

Between the two in the long history pens are almost in universal use now interest made by the ton and in increasing volume every year.

Confucius used a hair brush for a pen and his ancestors for thousands of years before his time. The reed came into use for writing